

CHARLES LYTLÉ LAMBERTON.

From The Luzerne Legal Register, May 23, 1884.



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CHARLES LYTLE LAMBERTON.

By GEO. B. KULP,

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The family name of Lamberton is of pure Scottish origin, and, like all of the ancient surnames of Scotland, territorial in its derivation and associated with the earliest historic times of that country. Dr. Gordon, in his *Ecclesiastical Chronicles of Scotland*, says "it was a family of some note in the south of Scotland; an ancient lowland name." Frequent mention is made of the De Lambertons, chiefly in Berwickshire, where their estates principally lay, as well as in Ayrshire. The name occurs, he states, as early as the reign of Edgar (1097-1107), in a charter granted by him to the monks of St. Cuthbert, and subsequently in other grants.

To the letter sent by the Scottish barons to the Pope in 1320, the seal of Alexander de Lamberton is appended; its bearings corresponding so far with those of Bishop de Lamberton, being three escallop shells reversed.

John de Lamberton, the son of Richard de Lamberton, bound himself to pay twelve boles of wheat to King Edward of England, and his bond is extant in the public record office. This same John de Lamberton appears on the roll of Scottish nobles and others invited to accompany King Edward into Flanders, May 24, 1297. This roll comprises some of the first names now existing in Scotland and the border country.

John de Lamberton was sheriff of Stirling 1263, 1265, and 1266, in the reign of Alexander III., but whether this is the same John de Lamberton is not known. It is also said that various persons of the name signed the famous Ragmans' Roll.

In 1336 Robert de Lamberton grants a charter of his lands of Eyton, Eymouth, Coldingham, and Flemington to William Stute, of Berwick, and seals it with his seal.

The ruins of the chapel of Lamberton are still extant about three miles north from Berwick, in the parish of Mordington. Within this chapel, in 1502, Margaret, eldest daughter of Henry VII. of England, was espoused to James IV.

In the reign of Robert I., William Lamberton, bishop of St. Andrews, in consequence of the severity of the times, granted to the monks of Kelso power to apply to themselves certain revenues of the church; and in a papal taxation of Coldingham and its dependent chapels, of the fifteenth century, the moiety due from the "Ecclesia de Lambertone" is specifically set down.

Perhaps the most famous one of the name in early historic times was William de Lamberton, bishop of St. Andrews from A. D. 1298 to 1328. He was chancellor of Glasgow in 1292, and in the charter was called William de Lambyrton. He was elected bishop in September, 1297, and was by Pope Boniface VIII., on June 17, 1298, preferred to the episcopate of St. Andrews, and is in the papal rescript styled "Willelmo de Lamberton." Gordon says "Lamberton was indebted for his nomination partly to his friend, Sir William Wallace, whose influence in Scotland at that juncture was almost unbounded. He passed the first years of his episcopate in France as the representative of Wallace. His name is to be met with in many ancient writs and charters. He strenuously opposed the encroachments made by King Edward I. of England upon the constitution of Scotland, and contributed his hearty endeavors to set and keep King Robert the Bruce upon the Scottish throne.

Lamberton, along with Wishart, of Glasgow, and David, of Murray, were the three bishops who crowned Bruce as king, at Scone, on March 27, 1306. For this Lamberton and Wishart were made prisoners and conveyed in fetters to England. He was afterwards liberated, and the next year presided at an assembly of his clergy at Dundee, asserting in the strongest terms Robert the Bruce's right to the crown of Scotland. He completed the cathedral of St. Andrews, which had been one hundred and fifty-eight years in building, and had it consecrated in the presence of King Robert the Bruce, and of the clergy and most of the knights and barons of the kingdom. It was, in 1559, demolished in one day by a mob excited by a sermon of John

Knox. In 1324, at York, he was one of the commissioners of Scotland for endeavoring to effect a peace between it and England.

Burton, in his history of Scotland, says, "while he was in power indeed, Wallace kept a sort of ambassador in France in William Lamberton, bishop of St. Andrews. Lamberton was, in fact, his own bishop. When the See became vacant William Comyn was the candidate favored by King Edward, who, in an ecclesiastical process at the Vatican, and other charges, set forth that the bishop had gone to France, where he advocated the cause of the rebellious Scots and excited the traitor Wallace by prospects of French aid. After the death of Red Comyn at the hands of Bruce, the bishop of St. Andrews, assisted by Wishart and Murray, crowned Robert de Bruce King of Scotland.

"Among the illustrious captives were two great prelates, Lamberton, of St. Andrews, and Wishart, of Glasgow. None had been so versatile and so indefatigable in stirring up the people, and no laymen had broken so many oaths of allegiance to Edward; yet he was content to imprison them, afraid to dip his hands in clerical blood. We have seen that Lamberton, bishop of St. Andrews, was a zealous partaker with Wallace in his struggle for the purely national party. Whether it was the bishop's advice or not, Bruce met him in the abbey of Cambus Kenneth, the scene of Wallace's great victory in June, 1304, and there the two entered into a league with each other, which was put in writing and sealed and authenticated by all the solemn rites of the period. It is the earliest existing specimen of a kind of document which we shall frequently meet with afterward. There are no engagements as to any distinct course of action, but the two bound themselves to general co-operation. Having discussed possible future perils, they resolve to aid and comfort each other when these come to pass. They are to stand by each other against all enemies. If either learns of any danger to the other, immediate warning is to be sent and co-operation in averting it, is the most material clause, perhaps, of all. Neither is to undertake any serious affair without taking counsel of the other. They bind themselves to this obligation by solemn oath; at the same time, as in any such modern contract for the supply of goods as

a court of law would give effect to, either party failing to keep the engagement, is to be subject to a pecuniary penalty. It is fixed at £10,000. The purpose it was to be put to, when secured, takes us back from the attorneys' style book to the age and its conditions. The money was to be applied for the recovery of the Holy Land, and be dropped into the great fund lost in the crusades." This document is given at length by Sir Francis Palgrave.

Subsequent events showed that Lamberton represented the feelings of the churchmen who had their own independence to protect.

"Then the allegiance of the church to Bruce meant a great deal more than spiritual or ecclesiastical support, important as that might be. The religious houses held large baronies, and could call out a great population, probably not much less than a third of the fighting men of the country." *Burton, Vol. II., p. 238.*

Bruce in his deadly quarrel with Comyn charged him with betraying certain secrets of his. Burton says probably the bond with Lamberton.

After the defeat of Wallace at Falkirk by the English under Edward I., in 1298, Lamberton, the elder Bruce, and John Comyn were appointed regents of Scotland.

Lamberton, according to Wynton, died "in the Priors' chamber of the abbey in June, 1328, and was buried on the north half of the High Kirk;" i. e., on the north side of the High altar, but no vestige can be traced.

From earliest times the family of Lamberton have lived in Ayrshire, Scotland, near the barony of Lambrochton, and in and near the village of Kilmaurs, in that shire. Some have thought that the name, being territorial, might have originated from the barony above named. But though the names are introconvertible, and in the burial ground of the parish church of Kilmaurs may be seen a headstone with the two names of the same kinspeople on it, this origin is not probable. The barony of Lambrochton never belonged to any of that name, or of the name of Lamberton, but was in earliest times the estate of the de Morevilles, de Ferrars, and the de la Zuches and their descendants,

who were partisans of Baloil in his contention for the Scottish crown. On the accession of Bruce these estates were confiscated and granted to his adherents, the Cunynghames, earls of Glencairn, who possessed them until the sixteenth century, when they passed to the Montgomerys, earls of Eglington.

Besides, at and before the time of the grant by Bruce, the name of Lamberton was pure and distinct and well known, for William de Lamberton, the bishop of St. Andrews, was then the friend of Bruce and Wallace.

Only by tradition can the family name be traced through the long period intervening between the time of Bruce and the time of the anti-prelacy agitation in the latter part of the seventeenth century. During this latter period the tradition is distinct and well defined that in consequence of the religious persecution some members of the family fled to the north of Ireland, clearly indicating the affinity between the two branches of the family in Scotland and Ireland.

"The times of the religious persecution," mentioned both in Ulster and Ayrshire as a descriptive term, and which drove so many of the Covenanters to Ireland, must have been after the attempt of Charles II. to revive Episcopacy in Scotland in 1661, and after the defeat of the Covenanters on the Pentland hills in 1666, and at Bothwell bridge June 22, 1679, and during the dragonnades of Claverhouse, which followed.

General James Lamberton, the grandfather of Charles Lytle Lamberton, the subject of our sketch, was born near Londonderry, in the province of Ulster, according to the statement of one of his daughters, now deceased, in the year 1755, and by another account some four years earlier. He was the son of Robert Lamberton, who lived at Oughill, four miles from Londonderry, and who was a prosperous cloth merchant. His mother's name was Finley. Robert had one brother, James, and another whose name is not now known. He died at about the age of eighty. A generation or two preceding him his ancestor, with two brothers, fled from Scotland, in consequence of the religious persecution there, and sought refuge among the Presbyterians of Ulster; one of the brothers settling in county Antrim, and the other two in the adjoining county of Derry. The family tradition in the lat-

ter county is that they came from a place called "Lambrochton," and "that the family there are of the original stock from which they have sprung," which, as we have already stated, is a barony of that name near the village of Kilmaurs, in Ayrshire. From the shores of Antrim and Derry, which look out upon the north Atlantic, the highlands of Scotland are distinctly visible in the distance, and the crossing could easily be made in a day or night by an ordinary fishing smack. The family traditional history is that the grandmother of James Lamberton was in Londonderry during the siege in 1689, at which time this branch of the family must have been in Ulster.

General Davis, in his History of Bucks County, Pa., says: "The third race to arrive [in Pennsylvania] was the Scotch-Irish, as they are generally called, but properly Scotch, and not the offspring of the marriage of Gaelic and Celt. They were almost exclusively Presbyterians, the immigration of the Catholic Irish setting in at a later period. The Scotch-Irish began to arrive about 1716-18. Timid James Logan had the same fear of these immigrants that he had of the Germans. They came in such numbers about 1729 that he said it looked as if 'Ireland is to send all her inhabitants to this province,' and feared they would make themselves masters of it. He charged them of possessing themselves of the Conestoga manor 'in an audacious and disorderly manner' in 1730. The twenty shillings head tax laid the year before had no effect to restrain them, and the stream flowed on in spite of unfriendly legislation. No wonder! It was an exodus from a land of oppression to one of civil and religious liberty.

"The Scotch-Irish have a history full of interest. In the sixteenth century the province of Ulster, in Ireland, which had nearly been depopulated during the Irish rebellions in the reign of Elizabeth, was peopled by immigrants from Scotland. The offer of land, and other inducements, soon drew a large population, distinguished for thrift and industry, across the narrow strait that separates the two countries. They were Presbyterians, and built their first church in the county of Antrim in 1613. The population was largely increased the next fifty years under the persecutions of Charles II. and James II. in their effort to establish the Church of England over Scotland. There has been but

little intermarriage between the Irish and these Scotch-Saxons, and the race is nearly as distinct as the day it settled in Ireland. In the course of time persecution followed these Scotch-Irish into the land of their exile, and after bearing it as long as it became men of spirit to bear, they resolved to seek new homes in America, where they hoped to find a free and open field for their industry and skill, and where there would be no interference with their religious belief.

"Their immigration commenced the first quarter of the last century. Six thousand arrived in 1729; and it is stated that, for several years prior to the middle of the century, twelve thousand came annually. A thousand families sailed from Belfast in 1736, and it is estimated that twenty-five thousand arrived between 1771 and 1773. Nearly the whole of them were Presbyterians, and they settled in Pennsylvania."

General Lamberton emigrated towards the close of the war of independence and before the definitive treaty of peace, and settled in the Cumberland valley of Pennsylvania, amongst the Scotch-Irish Presbyterians who had preceded him there in such great numbers. It is also a tradition of the family that General Lamberton emigrated in the same ship with the father of the late President Buchanan. He arrived at Carlisle in the year 1783, before that having been for some time in Philadelphia, and for two years was in business with Major William Alexander, late a soldier of the Pennsylvania line, and a merchant of Carlisle; after which time he entered into business at Carlisle as a merchant on his own account, and for many years was one of the most successful merchants and business men of the Cumberland valley, sending across the passes of the Alleghenies, in packers' trains, goods to the west and southwest. On January 4, 1785, he was married to Jane McKeehen, a daughter of Alexander McKeehen—John George Butler, "minister of the gospel" at Carlisle, officiating. She died September 1, 1812, aged fifty-six years.

Alexander McKeehen was a north of Ireland immigrant. It is not known when he came to the Kitochtinny or Cumberland valley, but he was probably one of the earliest settlers who immigrated between 1730, 1740 and 1750, after which time for a whole generation there were no settlers of any other nationality.

The majority of the settlers were men of means, intelligent and self-asserting. About 1784-85 we find Alexander McKeehen with General John Armstrong, sen., who had emigrated before 1748, and others of the well known names of Alexander, Blair, Craighhead, Creigh, Duncan, McClure, Grier, Denny, Lyon, Wray, Stuart, and many more familiar names of the early settlers, who were members of Rev. George Duffield's congregation, subscribing £414 to finish the Presbyterian church at Carlisle, which had been commenced in 1757. Mr. Duffield had been pastor of the church for twelve or thirteen years before 1772, when he received a call to Philadelphia, and afterwards became chaplain of the Continental Congress. Alexander McKeehen died sometime after December, 1804.

In 1792 the French National Convention met and established the republic, abolished the Bourbons, and declared their fraternity with all people who desired to be free. Early in the following year war with England was declared. The sympathy of the democratic-republican party, led by Mr. Jefferson, then secretary of state, was strongly with the French people, who had been our powerful allies. The federal party, led by Mr. Hamilton, was denounced as "the British party." This feeling, coupled with an obnoxious scheme of internal taxation devised by Mr. Hamilton, then secretary of the treasury, led to unequaled bitterness between the political parties at that time formed and led by these two statesmen. It divided them everywhere and in everything. In Cumberland county Mr. Lamberton was a conspicuous leader of the democratic-republican party.

A new militia law was enacted in the year 1793 for the re-organization of the militia of the state. Under its provisions an election for field officers was being held at the court house in Carlisle on June 20, 1793. James Lamberton had been commissioned on February 19, 1793, as major of the First battalion of Cumberland county militia, to rank as such from July 28, 1792. At this election an altercation took place relative to the qualification of some of the voters between Major James Lamberton and Mr. John Duncan, merchant and a member of the federal party. He was a brother of Thomas Duncan, a prominent lawyer and afterwards one of the justices of the Supreme

Court of Pennsylvania. Late on the evening of the 21st, Mr. Duncan, by his friend and brother-in-law, Joseph R. Postlethwait, sent Major Lamberton a hostile message, giving ten minutes for an answer. Major Lamberton shortly after, by his friend, Mr. John Wray, delivered a message of acceptance. They met the next morning on the commons in the suburbs. Mr. Duncan, with James Blaine as his second and accompanied by Mr. Postlethwait; Major Lamberton with Robert Huston as his second. Colonel Wray was also present. They fought with pistols. At the request of Major Lamberton, before the firing, they shook hands. At the first fire Mr. Duncan was killed.

James Blaine was the son of Colonel Ephriam Blaine, and the grandfather of Hon. James G. Blaine, of Maine. A singular incident of the sad affair is that Colonel Blaine married for his second wife the widow of John Duncan, deceased.

In 1795 James Lamberton was elected by the people of Cumberland county to the sixth house of representatives of Pennsylvania, which met on December 1 of that year. He was re-elected the following year to the seventh house of representatives which met on December 6, 1796. This was during the administration of Governor Mifflin, the first governor of the state under the constitution of 1790.

The legislature which assembled at Philadelphia in December, 1795, was a reform legislature, seeking to carry out the provisions of the constitution of 1790. Among the subjects before it for consideration were: Laws mitigating imprisonment for debt; for the establishment of "free schools;" for improving roads and inland navigation; giving to the courts further equitable powers; the revival of the laws relating to bankruptcy; concerning commercial paper and marine insurance; for regulating the general elections, and to prevent frauds therein; providing for election of electors for president and vice-president of the United States; laws regulating the militia of the commonwealth, and for giving aid to the Pennsylvania hospital; all of which measures received the support of Mr. Lamberton. He also voted in favor of the amendment to the constitution of the United States, proposed by the state of Virginia, "that no person holding the office of a judge under the United States should be capable of holding, at

the same time, any other office or appointment whatever;" also, that a tribunal other than the senate be instituted for the trial of impeachment. He voted for the appropriation to Dickinson college. He supported the removal of the seat of government to Lancaster from Philadelphia, until a permanent capital be thereafter designated, and thus avoid the strong local influence of the proprietary interests at Philadelphia.

The legislature which assembled in 1796, of which James Lamberton was also a member from Cumberland county, had before them the general revision of the election laws; incorporating the laws relating to the state and federal elections into one system, and to make further provision to prevent frauds; laws for regulating the militia; for the establishment of public schools; for preserving records of the land office; laws concerning the territorial controversy at Wyoming; abolishing imprisonment for debt, and laws for the employment, relief, and support of the poor. In all of which legislation Mr. Lamberton took a conspicuous part. The returns of the re-election of Governor Mifflin were presented to this legislature. The entire vote of the state was, in round numbers, thirty-one thousand, of which Governor Mifflin received about thirty thousand, F. A. Muhlenburg and Anthony Wayne the remainder.

In January, 1804, Major James Lamberton was appointed and commissioned justice of the peace by Thomas McKean, governor of Pennsylvania. On October 28, 1811, he was commissioned brigade inspector, and as such mustered into the service of the United States the soldiers of the Cumberland valley, and accompanied some of them to the northern frontier at the time of the late war with Great Britain. On July 4, 1814, James Lamberton was appointed and commissioned brigade inspector of the First brigade of the Eleventh division, being for the county of Cumberland, for the term of seven years. On the first Monday of July, 1821, James Lamberton was elected and afterwards commissioned major-general of the Eleventh division, composed of the counties of Cumberland, Perry, and Franklin, for the term of seven years, being the first major-general elected under the act of 1821.

He had issue, Robert, Alexander, James, Christopher, Jane, and Esther. Alexander, James, and Esther died at Carlisle un-

married. Christopher married, and died near Baltimore without issue. Jane, intermarried with John Noble, died at Carlisle, leaving issue; and from Robert, Charles Lytle Lamberton is descended.

General Lamberton had brothers. Christopher, who had been educated in Scotland for the ministry, emigrated to America, read law with Judge Hamilton, at Carlisle, removed afterwards to the state of Ohio, where his descendents now are to be found. John emigrated to Venango county, Pa., where he died, leaving children. Huston and William never emigrated. Three sons of the latter, Robert, James, and William, emigrated to this country and settled in Venango county, Pa., where they became well known among the first citizens. Robert, as associate judge, merchant, and banker, has attained much prominence and great wealth, and has reared a large family, who are among the leading business men of the counties in which they live.

General Lamberton, on March 27, 1789, had deeded to him by Alexander McKeehen and wife, the house and lot on High street, Carlisle, No. 117, and formerly within the stockade of 1753. Here he lived during his life, carrying on a large and lucrative business, and here he died. For many years he had retired from active business pursuits, devoting his time to the cultivation of his farm lands in the vicinity of the town. He was tall in stature, straight as an arrow, active and alert in movement, careful in attire, and to the last retained the old fashion of wearing his hair in a cue. He had been well educated, was intelligent, quick and decided, brave and determined, and a born leader among men. He died July 28, 1846, at the ripe age of ninety-one years, without physical infirmity and his mental faculties unimpaired. A contemporary writing of him says: "Descended from an old Scotch family who removed from their own country to the sister kingdom of Ireland, he inherited the same fearlessness and determination so eminently characteristic of the Covenanters. He emigrated to this country before the close of the struggle which resulted in the freedom of the colonies, and from the time he became an American citizen he was ever found amongst those who firmly maintained the rights of the people. His upright character soon secured the respect of his fellow-citizens, and he was placed in positions in which he was always

true to his trust. Fearless in the expression of his sentiments, and as courageous in the defense of them, he was awed by no petty considerations of policy into silence, and though so long outliving the allotment of 'three score and ten,' he left a reputation unsullied by a dishonorable act."

Major Robert Lamberton, son of James, was born March 17, 1787, at Carlisle, was educated at Dickinson college, at that time under the charge of Rev. Dr. Davidson, and amongst others had for college mate James Buchanan, later president of the United States, between whom ever after were the strongest ties of friendship. He was a student at law preparing for admission to the Cumberland county bar when the late war with Great Britain was declared, at which time Major Robert Lamberton was appointed paymaster in the service of the United States for the Pennsylvania forces on the northern frontier. He accompanied the troops to the frontier and into Canada. The exposure incident to his service there brought on chronic rheumatism, which afflicted him through life and ultimately caused his death. On the cessation of hostilities Major Lamberton returned to Carlisle and engaged in mercantile pursuits, and later was appointed postmaster of Carlisle, which position he retained for many years.

April 20, 1815, by the Rev. H. R. Wilson, Robert Lamberton was married to Miss Mary Harkness, daughter of William Harkness, of Allen township, Cumberland county.

William Harkness was born October 1, 1739, in the north of Ireland, and when quite a boy immigrated with his father, William Harkness, sen., and settled among the Presbyterians of Donegal, in the county of Lancaster, Pennsylvania. He married, in 1771, Priscilla Lytle, of the same Scotch-Irish stock and living in the same settlement, a woman of great ability and energy of character. She was born in 1751.

After the close of the harrassing Indian wars (by the treaty of Colonel Boquet) which ravaged the Cumberland valley until 1764, William Harkness, jun., bought of the proprietaries on August 1, 1766, land now in Allen township, in Cumberland county. The Indian titles having been extinguished and the boundary difficulties with the state of Maryland adjusted, the proprietary advertised that the office for the sale of lands west of

the Susquehanna would be opened on August 1, 1766, the settlers prior to that holding their lands under license certificates. Judge Huston says the number of applications issued on that day was six hundred and sixty-nine. The application of William Harkness was number thirty-eight. The survey was on January 24, 1767, and patent issued subsequently.

He and his neighboring settlers were often engaged in defending their homes from the savage enemy, and in the work of the harvest fields there and in the Sherman's valley, carried their rifles with them for the common defense. They were armed agriculturists. The name of William Harkness is found on the list of taxables of Cumberland county as early as 1753.

The Presbyterian settlers of the Cumberland valley were among the first to actively assert the rights of the colonists in the struggle with Great Britain. As early as July, 1774, the "freeholders and freemen from the several townships met in the First Presbyterian church, at Carlisle," passed resolutions of sympathy with Boston; declared for non-importation from Britain; recommended a colonial congress; appointed deputies to it, and a committee of correspondence. In May, 1775, a county committee was organized. Three thousand men were associated, and five hundred were taken into pay to be armed, disciplined, and marched on the first emergency, and for this purpose they voluntarily taxed themselves for £27,000. And by August of the next year they had nine hundred men in the field and more ready to march. Some of the companies marched under the command of their pastors, and some of them were already with Washington before Boston, and one company of riflemen under Captain William Hendricks marched with Arnold to Quebec.

As early as May 28, 1776, the petition of the inhabitants of Cumberland valley was presented to the general assembly of the province in favor of separation and looking to independence.

William Harkness entered the colonial service as an ensign, and together with Mr. Lytle, his brother-in-law, was, amongst other conflicts, at Brandywine and Germantown. At the latter place Mr. Lytle was killed by his side.

After the war Mr. Harkness, by purchase, added to his property until he possessed a large estate of some seven hundred or eight

hundred acres of the rich lands of the Cumberland valley. On it he erected a large stone dwelling house, among the first of that kind in the valley, and other buildings, and gave his time to agricultural and other business pursuits. Generous and open handed, his house was famous for its large hospitality. He cultivated his lands and welcomed his many guests with the help of his own servants.

In the registry of the last two hundred and ninety-seven slaves registered under the requirements of "An act to explain and amend an act entitled 'An act for the gradual abolition of slavery, &c., in Pennsylvania,'" passed the 1st day of March, 1780, among the records of Cumberland county, we find the well-known names of Armstrong, Buchanan, Butler, Carothers, Crawford, Clarke, Craighead, Bryson, Duncan, Blain, Dunlap, Irvine, Galbraith, Gibson and others, that William Harkness returns those born on his estate. Some who desired it he afterwards manumitted at the age of twenty-one, seven years before the time fixed by law, having previously sent them to school and in other ways given them preparation for self-dependence. For others he built on his estate, houses, where they and their children resided until the death of his son, William Harkness, February 20, 1851. At all times they were treated with the greatest kindness, and between them the utmost sympathy and affection existed.

William Harkness died May 4, 1822. Priscilla Harkness, his wife, died October 31, 1831, and both lie buried in the old grave yard at Silver's Spring, alongside the church of the pioneers of the "lower settlement" beyond the Susquehanna, and of the founding of which the descendants of the early settlers, in the year 1883, celebrated its sesqui-centennial.

Major Lamberton died at Carlisle, August 9, 1852, aged sixty five years. Mary Harkness Lamberton survived him many years. She was born in April, 1791, and died at Carlisle, December 28, 1880, in the ninetieth year of her age. In many respects she was a remarkable woman. For sixty-three years she had been a regular attendant and communicant of the First Presbyterian church of Carlisle. Tall and comely—of clear, prompt, and decided judgment, of great ability and energy—she permitted nothing to

swerve her from the path of duty and the right. She devoted herself to the care and education of her children and to her life of Christian duty and example. No infirmity of age came upon her. Her physical activity and the humor and clearness of her bright mind remained with her until the last, when the beating pulse ceased in death.

She left surviving four sons and two daughters: Robert Alexander Lamberton, late a member of the Dauphin bar, now president of Lehigh university; Alfred John Lamberton, a prominent merchant of western Minnesota; Charles Lytle Lamberton; and Henry Wilson Lamberton, a banker and a leading business man of southern Minnesota and the present mayor of the city of Winona; and two daughters, Mrs. Mary Lamberton Paulding and Annie Graham Lamberton, who occupy the homestead at Carlisle. James Finley Lamberton, former prothonotary of Cumberland county and the father of Lieut. Commander B. P. Lamberton of the United States navy, and Colonel William Harkness Lamberton, late of the Venango county, Pa., bar, died before her, the latter leaving a son surviving him, W. R. Lamberton, a member of the bar of the city of New York. Two daughters, Priscilla and Jane, and a young son, Robert C., died many years before.

Charles Lytle Lamberton was born on the 4th day of January, A. D. 1829. He was born, bred, and educated at Carlisle, Cumberland county, Pennsylvania. At the age of nineteen he commenced the study of the law under the tuition of his brother, Hon. Robert A. Lamberton, of Harrisburg, and during a portion of this time taught school in Cumberland county. He was admitted to the Dauphin county bar in August, 1850, but the death of an uncle, William Harkness, with whom Mr. Lamberton had been living, occurring, leaving a large estate to be settled, at the instance of the administrator, his kinsman Robert Bryson, he was induced to spend the greater part of one year assisting in the settlement of the estate. It was not until the summer of 1851 that he turned his thoughts toward the active duties and pursuits of his profession. In the fall of that year, accepting inducements held out to him, he removed to Brookville, Jefferson county, Pa., and associated himself in the practice of law with the late Hon. Samuel A. Purviance, of Butler, Pa., a member of the constitutional

convention of 1838, afterwards member of congress, attorney general of Pennsylvania, and later member of the Pennsylvania constitutional convention of 1874. To the wise counsels and good influences and professional training of this distinguished man, Mr. Lamberton believes himself indebted for much of his success at the bar and prosperity in life. In a remarkable degree he always manifested kindness and consideration for the younger members of the profession. He practiced in a wide circuit, was a learned lawyer, genial gentleman, and competed and stood abreast with the foremost lawyers of his time and state. Among the younger members who practiced at the Jefferson county bar at this time were Silas M. Clark and Isaac G. Gordon, at present two of the justices of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

Indeed the first jury case Mr. Lamberton tried was *Cuddy v. Eldred township*, a case of negligence against the supervisors for non-repair of roads, in which he had the present Judge Gordon for his legal opponent, and in which Mr. Lamberton was fortunate in getting a verdict for his client.

In the winter of 1851 and 1852, without any solicitation or even previous knowledge on his part, Governor Bigler appointed and commissioned him a member of his staff with the rank of lieutenant-colonel. In his profession he succeeded from the first. In the summer of 1853 Mr. Lamberton was offered a legal partnership by Hon. James Campbell, of Clarion, afterwards the president judge of the district (Clarion, Jefferson, Forest, Venango, and Mercer). Believing that the county of Clarion offered a better field for professional success, he accepted the offer and in the summer of that year removed to Clarion, where their firm took a leading and commanding position, with an extensive and lucrative business extending over the counties of Clarion, Jefferson, Armstrong, Venango, and Forest.

For seven years Mr. Lamberton was a close student of his profession, a diligent reader of history and English literature, and a vigorous and earnest practitioner. Belonging to the democratic party he took periodically an interest in his party politics, but without neglecting his profession. In 1856 he was elected a delegate to the democratic state convention, which for the first time sent a united delegation from Pennsylvania to a national convention, in

the interests of James Buchanan for president. Subsequently he became a member of the democratic state committee, of which the late John W. Forney was chairman, who then made his famous campaign, carrying Pennsylvania for Mr. Buchanan.

Mr. Lamberton sympathized with the friends of Stephen A. Douglass in his effort to prevent the introduction of slavery into the territories, and when the Charleston convention which gave Judge Douglass a majority had adjourned in 1860, he called meetings and took the stump in behalf of instructing the delegates from his district to the national convention at its adjourned meeting at Baltimore, to vote for Stephen A. Douglass.

After the election of Abraham Lincoln the cotton states had determined to secede from the union. South Carolina, on December 20, 1860, passed an ordinance of secession, and by February 1, 1861, she had been followed by Mississippi, Florida, Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, and Texas. The drum-beat was heard all through the south, and early in February Jefferson Davis was elected president of the Confederate States, at Montgomery.

In this exigency ex-Chief Justice Lewis and other leading citizens united in a letter to the chairman of the democratic state committee of Pennsylvania, asking him and his committee to call a state democratic convention, to be held in the interest of a peaceable adjustment of the momentous questions dividing the country. The call was accordingly issued for a convention to meet at Harrisburg, on February 21, 1861, and to be composed of twice the number of delegates as there were senators and members of the house of representatives. This convention was intended to voice the unanimous sentiment of the democratic party of Pennsylvania in favor of the preservation of the union under the constitution by peaceable measures of compromise before the final resort to arms. Mr. Lamberton was sent as a delegate by the county of Clarion to this convention. Three hundred and ninety-nine members responded to the call, embracing in their numbers the ablest and most thoughtful men of the party throughout the state. General Henry D. Foster, of Westmoreland, late the democratic candidate for governor, was unanimously called to preside, assisted by a large number of vice-presidents and secretaries. A committee of forty-one, with General Henry D. Fos-

ter as chairman, was appointed to proceed to Washington and deliver a copy of the resolutions and proceedings to the president of the United States, the vice-president, the senators and members of congress from Pennsylvania, and to the several members of the peace conference then in session. On that committee were the learned ex-Chief Justice Ellis Lewis; the venerable Josiah Randall, father of ex-Speaker Randall; ex-Mayor Vaux, of Philadelphia; General George W. Cass, of Allegheny; General Ephraim Banks, late auditor-general of the state; Judge John W. Maynard, of Lycoming; General A. L. Rounfort, of Dauphin; and Hon. Asa Packer, famous then for his business enterprise and more famous since as the founder of a great university for free education. The other members of the committee were, Hon. F. W. Hughes, of Schuylkill; James G. Campbell, of Butler; Judge P. C. Shannon, of Allegheny; W. H. Case, of Northumberland; C. W. Carrigan, John N. Hutchison, George Williams, and Thomas J. Roberts, of Philadelphia; Henry M. Miller, of Montgomery; Victor E. Piolet, of Bradford; Hon. John Creswell, of Blair; A. J. Dull, of Armstrong; Hon. Hugh M. North, of Lancaster; Hon. Robert E. Monaghan, of Chester; Ira C. Mitchell, of Centre; Hon. R. Bruce Petriken, of Huntingdon; General J. Y. James, of Warren; Charles L. Lamberton, of Clarion; Hon. Daniel Kaine, of Fayette; Hon. M. C. Trout, of Mercer; Hon. George H. Bucher, of Cumberland; Hon. J. L. Getz, of Berks; General William Patten, of Erie; Samuel Wetherell, of Northampton; R. A. McConnell, of Greene; John D. Roddy, of Somerset; Adam Ebaugh, of York; George W. Brewer, of Franklin; L. S. Coryell, of Bucks; Hon. Thomas Chalfant, of Montour; Hon. George Sanderson, of Lancaster; and Hon. Steuben Jenkins, of Luzerne.

On April 13, 1861, Fort Sumter surrendered to General Beauregard, and on April 15 President Lincoln issued his proclamation declaring a number of the states of the union in rebellion and calling upon the states which had not seceded for seventy-five thousand men. On the receipt of the news at the town of Clarion a private meeting was held at the law office of Campbell & Lamberton, to consult what was best to be done. At the instance of Mr. Lamberton a public meeting was at once called. He prepared the resolutions and addressed it, taking the ground.

that the time for enlisting men to sustain the federal government had come and moved for the appointment of a permanent committee of enlistment. The committee was appointed and Mr. Lamberton was placed at the head of it. He and others held meetings in different parts of Clarion county, addressing the people in favor of enlisting troops to sustain the supremacy of the federal laws. Before long a company recruited from the hardy lumbermen of the Clarion river was ready to march under Captain William Lemon, which Mr. Lamberton organized and accompanied to the camp at Pittsburgh. This was the first company recruited in the upper Allegheny valley. On April 28, 1861, Captain Lemon's company was mustered in, and served throughout the war as Company H, Thirty-seventh regiment. Captain Lemon was afterwards appointed lieutenant-colonel. So efficient had the work of the committee been that, by the early days of September, Clarion county, then with a voting population of about four thousand, had over ten companies, numbering over one thousand men, in the field; the president judge of the district and a graduate of West Point, Hon. John S. McCalmount, residing at Clarion, having resigned his office to command a regiment (Tenth reserves, Thirty-ninth Pennsylvania volunteers).

In the summer of 1861 Mr. Lamberton was presented by the democratic convention of Clarion county for the position of state senator by a large majority over all competitors combined. Later, in the district convention of the counties of Clarion, Jefferson, Elk, and Forest, he was nominated for senator on the first ballot. His republican opponent was the late Samuel M. Fox, of Foxburg, a large landholder and a wealthy and popular man. Although there was some division of sentiment regarding the war, Mr. Lamberton made no concealment of his views during the canvass. In reply to a letter from prominent citizens addressed to him, he, on September 13, 1861, in a public letter said: "It is well known to you, gentlemen, that until the commencement of hostilities between the general government and those now in armed rebellion, I was persistently for a peaceful arrangement, upon honorable terms, between the two sections of the country; but when hostile cannon thundered around Fort Sumter and caused the flag of our country, the symbol of its power

and authority, to be lowered in defeat, and from an official source came the threat that a hostile flag should float over the capitol at Washington, I could not, and did not, hesitate how to *choose*; I was unmistakably on the side of the constitutional government of the country. The issue was plain; the government had either to overthrow them and execute the laws, or they would overthrow it and subvert the laws. Besides, gentlemen, in deciding that issue we are to solve the grand problem of man's capacity for self-government for all future time. Acting under the impulse of duty I gave public utterance to these sentiments in different parts of the country, and our democratic brethren, without stopping to enquire what party administered our government, gallantly vied with men of all parties as to who should do most for its preservation."

At the ensuing election in October Mr. Lamberton was elected from that district to the senate of Pennsylvania for the years 1862, 1863, and 1864. The senate of Pennsylvania contained during this time many able men. William A. Wallace, late United States senator, Hiester Clymer, William Hopkins, A. K. McClure, John P. Penny, Morrow B. Lowry, Benjamin Champneys, Winthrop W. Ketcham, George Landon, and many others; and the legislation during the pendency of the civil war was mostly concerning the engrossing topics of the time, and the debates were of a highly interesting, exciting, and often of an acrimonious character. Although the youngest member of the senate, Mr. Lamberton at once took an active and leading part in the legislation and debates, and at all times sustained the government in every proper measure for the support of the federal arms and the restoration of the union under the constitution.

At the election of United States senator during the session of 1863, Mr. Lamberton placed in nomination Hon. George W. Woodward, and, at his request, subsequently withdrew it, when he gave his support in caucus and in joint convention to Hon. Charles R. Buckalew.

Mr. Lamberton's three years in the senate comprehended the greater part of the war period, and were marked by the most exciting and important events in the history of the country. The conduct of men then occupying civil positions, especially

those in the legislative halls of the state and nation, was almost as closely scrutinized as that of our officers in the field, and accordingly as they acquitted themselves of their almost equally grave responsibilities will their characters and capacities be measured in history. To democrats thus situated they were especially trying years. The urgent necessities of a vigorous prosecution of the war were made to mask the rashest of appeals to demagoguery and fanaticism, and to excuse the most violent assaults upon the constitution and popular rights. Democrats placing themselves in antagonism to these wrongs, laid themselves constantly liable to be falsely adjudged guilty of sympathy with armed rebellion. The people were to a large extent blinded, excusably perhaps by the excitements and dangers of the great national exigency. The lip service of the deep-designing but loud-professing hypocrite was frequently mistaken for patriotism and rewarded with unstinted plaudits and honors, while the really patriotic caution of those who saw in the necessities of the hour, none for departure from the wise inhibitions of the fundamental law, were as often looked upon as evidencing a treasonable lack of faith in, and fealty to, the union. It required true bravery in those days to sustain public men in devotion to the constitution and democratic teachings; the favor of the masses could be so cheaply bought by departure from them.

Mr. Lamberton, as we have seen, was first for a peaceful adjustment, by compromise and conciliation, of the grave issues then pending. When the firing on the flag at Sumter rendered this impossible, he was for war; not to subjugate, but to re-unite. His speeches and votes in the senate of the state all conformed to the belief that "the union and the constitution were one and inseparable," and that to save the first in a condition worth saving the other must be religiously preserved. He supported every measure looking to a proper prosecution of the war and the doing by Pennsylvania of its full share of that great work, as also of all measures intended to secure to the soldiers proper compensation, full meed of praise, and all their rights as citizens. The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania having decided that the law granting the right of suffrage to the soldiers from the state in the field, and its exercise by them, was not in accordance with

the organic law, he voted for an amendment to the constitution establishing the right. The currency at the time being greatly depreciated, he voted and spoke earnestly for resolutions requesting congress to pay the soldiers in coin or its equivalent. He voted to pay pensions to the widows and minor children of deceased soldiers, and favored the bringing home of the sick and wounded of the Pennsylvania quota for treatment in hospitals within the state. He offered a resolution instructing the finance committee to bring in a bill authorizing the governor to have struck and presented to General Meade a suitable medal in gold and such other suitable testimonials as should be agreed upon, for presentation to each other officer, non-commissioned officer and private, who had "wrought for this commonwealth deliverance from rebel invasion on the sanguinary and victorious field of Gettysburg." Mr. Johnson, of Lycoming, moved to amend this resolution by instructing the committee to "inquire into the expediency of such action." Mr. Lamberton spoke twice against this amendment, calling attention to his having himself introduced a bill to the same effect earlier in the session, which had been put to sleep in the committee on federal relations, and pleading eloquently that this doing of justice to brave men be not made a party question. The amendment, however, was adopted, and, as the committee never reported, the project fell. Subsequently General Meade, having said that he had a quarrel with the democracy of Pennsylvania because he had been told that they had refused to recognize the services of the Pennsylvania soldiers in resisting Lee's invasion of our state, had his mind disabused of that erroneous understanding by being shown this resolution and the proceedings had thereon.

At the beginning of the session of 1864 the democrats were placed in a false position on many questions affecting the soldier by a tie in the senate. The whole number of senators elected was thirty-three, of whom sixteen were democrats and seventeen republicans, but General Harry White, of Indiana, one of the seventeen, was a prisoner of war in Richmond at the time, and, of course, could not attend. Senator Penny, of Allegheny, who had been elected speaker at the close of the preceding session, insisted, contrary to all precedent, upon continuing in the speaker's

chair. For six weeks there was a deadlock, when Mr. Penny, (a successor to General White having in the meantime been elected), resigned and broke it. During these six weeks it was the habit of the republicans to introduce measures affecting the war and the soldiers which the democrats, under other circumstances, would have unitedly supported, but which, as things were, they could not vote for without, as they believed, violating the sanctity of their oaths and establishing a dangerous precedent. They felt bound, as they read the law, to resist all affirmative legislation of any kind or character, so long as the republicans insisted upon retaining Mr. Penny as speaker, though they were without a majority of the senators present. During the debate which this peculiar situation of affairs provoked, Mr. Lamberton spoke at length and vigorously in defense of the democratic attitude, and promising that the democrats would "go farther than the republicans dared go in behalf of the brave soldiers, scarred and weather-beaten, standing as a living battlement between the rebels and our homes, if they would but remove, as they could, the blocks from the wheels of legislation and permit a lawful organization."

It is not out of place here to mention the fact that in the democratic district represented by Mr. Lamberton, three out of the five counties paid no bounties, and the fourth paid but a small amount, yet when the draft was made two of them were found to have more than their quota already in the field, while the whole district was short of its quota only one hundred and twenty-nine men. From Clarion county, if not from all, the soldiers in the field from this district gave a majority of their votes to the democratic candidate for president in the canvass of 1864.

At other times than during this deadlock Mr. Lamberton showed that, while earnestly in favor of the suppression of the rebellion, he was equally earnest for the maintenance of the reserved rights of the states and the inalienable rights of the people: *habeas corpus*, trial by jury, liberty of the press, freedom of speech, sanctity of personal liberty, and security of private property. On March 6, 1863, a resolution came up for consideration which tendered the use of the senate chamber to ex-President Andrew Johnson, then "military governor of Tennes-

see," and Governor Wright, of Indiana. An exciting debate ensued taking a wide range and involving the issues, purposes, and conduct of the war. Mr. Lamberton offered an amendment inviting General McClellan to visit the capital to address the legislature. This amendment he supported in a lengthy speech, which was subsequently reported in full in the Harrisburg *Patriot*, and highly commended in an editorial in the same issue of that paper. The speech was a powerful arraignment of the men who had perverted the war, as the democrats then believed, from an effort to preserve the union and constitution, to one for abolition and subjugation, and a grand tribute to the great soldier, McClellan. It was interrupted by the radical Lowry, of Erie, who charged that it was a speech better fitted to be delivered in Richmond than in the senate of Pennsylvania. Mr. Lamberton retorted that he could well afford to be abused in such a cause by one who had counseled the payment of a premium for murder, whereupon Lowry, in fiery language, virtually repeated his notorious Pittsburgh harangue of two years previous, in which he said that if he were commander-in-chief he would "confiscate every rebel's property, whether upon two legs or four, and give to the slave who brought his master's scalp one hundred and sixty acres of his master's plantation."

Mr. Lamberton's votes on financial and economic questions seem always to have been measured by an undeviating loyalty to the best interests of the state and the soundest of general principles. He voted always to keep full faith with the public creditors, and maintain and preserve the fair fame of the state, by paying, as did Massachusetts, the interest on the public debt in specie or its equivalent, as provided by the laws under which the loans were negotiated. He was also with those senators who were against the scheme of the Pennsylvania railroad, by which that corporation finally confirmed the repeal of the tonnage taxes effected in the legislature of 1861, and, to use the language of Judge Black, "transferred to their own pockets an inconceivable sum justly due to the state," which, the judge continued, "was business rich to them and profitable beyond the dreams of avarice, while to the swindled taxpayers it was proportionately disastrous."

Examining Mr. Lamberton's senatorial record under the added light of the experiences which the intervening nearly quarter of a century has brought us, we are in justice compelled to the conclusion that it was a record true to the principles of the democratic party and the constitution, and evidencing an intelligent appreciation of the dangers, and patriotic devotion to the necessities, of the time.

In 1864 Mr. Lamberton represented his congressional district as a delegate to the democratic national convention, which nominated General George B. McClellan for president; over which another candidate for president subsequently, Horatio Seymour, presided, and of which another candidate afterwards, Samuel J. Tilden, was a conspicuous member. Mr. Lamberton, at the expiration of his term, determined to retire from public life and devoted himself to his profession and business. His law business having become scattered during his term in the senate, Mr. Lamberton determined to seek a wider and more lucrative field for professional pursuits, and selected Wilkes-Barre, Luzerne county, as his future home.

The winter of 1864-65 he spent in Philadelphia engaged in some real estate enterprises, and after the close of the war and in the fall of 1865 removed to Wilkes-Barre, where he was admitted a member of the Luzerne county bar, November 20, 1865, and opened a law office. In the summer of 1867 he visited Europe with the late Chief Justice George W. Woodward and other friends, making the regulation tour. During their absence Judge Woodward was elected to congress, the news of which they got from the pilot three hundred miles off Sandy Hook. Mr. Lamberton returned to his office and profession and steadily applied himself to the practice of law. In the winter of 1867-68 he became one of the originators of the Miners' Savings Bank, of Wilkes-Barre; was an original incorporator, and for fifteen years was an active director, except for a short interval, when he was a director of the Wilkes-Barre Deposit and Savings Bank. The Miners' Savings Bank has become one of the most prosperous institutions of the city of Wilkes-Barre.

In 1868, at the earnest solicitation of the democratic state committee, he reluctantly took charge of the canvass in Luzerne

county with such efficiency that, at the state election preceding the presidential election, there was cast a democratic majority in the county of over thirty-five hundred. In 1872 he was sent as delegate to the democratic state convention at Reading, and was one of the committee of thirty-three, which selected fourteen delegates-at-large to the constitutional convention. After thirteen were chosen, by a vigorous five minutes' speech he succeeded in having his friend, Hon. George W. Woodward, named for the fourteenth man, and then by resolution Judges Black and Woodward were placed at the head of the ticket.

Mr. Lamberton was chosen as a delegate to the democratic national convention which met at Baltimore in 1872, and was named as a member of the committee on credentials from Pennsylvania. In 1874 he took an active interest in the election of his friend, Hon. William A. Wallace, to the United States senate.

In 1876, at the invitation of the democratic state committee, Mr. Lamberton took the stump in Pennsylvania for the democratic candidates, Tilden and Hendricks, speaking at Allentown, Easton, Bethlehem, Lock Haven, Williamsport, Reading, and Carlisle. His speech at the latter place, urging peace and reconciliation as the true road to public prosperity, was reported and printed in the public papers of the day.

In 1877, without solicitation, the democratic county convention of Luzerne county presented his name for justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania in the following terms: "*Resolved*, That the Hon. C. L. Lamberton, of Wilkes-Barre, is hereby recommended to the ensuing state democratic convention for the office of judge of the Supreme Court, and the delegates from this county are respectfully requested to use all honorable means to secure his nomination."

The *Luzerne Leader*, in a complimentary article, said truly, "this recommendation came without the knowledge of Mr. Lamberton and was probably as much of a surprise to him as it was gratifying." Throughout the state it was favorably received by the democratic press. But Mr. Lamberton was not a candidate for that or any other office, and when the state convention met, before the balloting commenced, Hon. W. S. Stenger, the president of the convention, read the following letter:

“WILKES-BARRE, August 21, 1877.

“*To the President of the Democratic State Convention :*

“SIR: The late democratic county convention of Luzerne unanimously presented my name as a candidate for the nomination for justice of the Supreme Court. This high compliment was unsolicited, but is most gratefully appreciated. As the sentiments of the democratic party and the profession unmistakably point to a distinguished jurist in another part of the state, I beg leave to withdraw my name from your consideration. Thanking my friends throughout the state for the many expressions of their kindness towards me,

“I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

“CHARLES L. LAMBERTON.”

It was well known to Mr. Lamberton's friends that he was not a candidate, but was warmly in favor of the nomination of his friend, Hon. John Trunkey, the nominee of the convention, and was giving him all the aid he could, which was well known and appreciated by Judge Trunkey, who wrote him on September 3, 1877: “Accept my acknowledgments for the friendly aid you gave in securing me the nomination, of which I have heard from several sources.”

In May, 1878, in company with Mrs. Lamberton, he went to Europe, traveled through Great Britain, central and western Europe, spending the winter at Rome and in the south of France at Nice, returning in the spring of 1879. He did not resume the practice of law, and his last two cases in the Supreme Court he argued at the Luzerne county term for 1880, one, *Honor v. Albrighton, Roberts & Co.*, an important case, involving for the first time the construction of the new mine ventilation law; and the other, *Church's Appeal*, litigation involving a large and valuable property, and in which Mr. Lamberton had been of counsel for thirteen years.

In 1880 Mr. Lamberton took part in the presidential canvass, speaking in Philadelphia, Chester, Danville, Pottstown, and Altoona, upon invitation of the democratic state central committee, and with Senator William A. Wallace at Youngstown, Ohio, and at Sharon, Pennsylvania. His speech at Altoona was reported for the Harrisburg *Patriot*, and the state committee circulated a

large edition of it as a campaign document, and the late Judge Black, both by letter and orally on more than one occasion, pronounced it the ablest speech of the campaign he had seen up to that time.

In 1881 Mr. Lamberton, accompanied by Mrs. Lamberton, returned to Europe, visiting Ireland, Scotland, Germany, and the valley of the Engadine, sailing for home in November of the same year; in 1882 traveled in this country, and in the summer of 1883 went abroad again, accompanied by Mrs. Lamberton, traveling through Holland, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, and Russia.

On September 28, 1863, by Rev. Dr. Hoes, Mr. Lamberton was married to Miss Anna De Witt, of Kingston, Ulster county, New York, daughter of Colonel Jacob Hasbrouck De Witt and Sarah Ann De Witt, both of whom are now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Lamberton have no children.

From a memorial, published some years since, of Rev. Thomas De Witt, D. D., late of New York city, we extract * * * "De Witt is a very ancient name in Holland, and many men of note for wisdom and statesmanship, for boldness in war and fortitude in disaster, bore the honorable name. Macauley tells of John De Witt, the grand pensionary of the province of Holland, 'whose ability, firmness, and integrity raised him to unrivalled authority in its municipal councils.' Before his memorable death occurred one branch of the De Witt family had emigrated to America. 'Tjerck Claezen (thought to be a son of Nicholas) De Witt, who was born in 1620, came to New York in 1656.' An exact list of his descendants for nearly two hundred and fifty years may be found in the *American Genealogical Review* for December, 1874, edited by Mr. Charles Moore. The grandfather of Dr. De Witt (and of his brother, Colonel J. H. De Witt) was Egbert, the seventh child of Andries, and his father, Thomas, was the seventh son of Egbert. He had nine sons and but one daughter, Mary, his tenth and last child, who married, in 1756, General James Clinton, and was the mother of the distinguished statesman De Witt Clinton. Several of Egbert's sons were soldiers and officers in the revolutionary army. Thomas, the father of Dr. De Witt (and of Colonel De Witt), went in his early youth to join the American forces in Canada at the time of Wolfe's victory

over the French and the surrender of Canada to the British. When the struggle to throw off the dominion of the mother country began, he at once entered the continental service, soon obtained a commission as captain (and was subsequently promoted), and did not lay down his arms until the close of the war. In 1775 he again went into Canada, and was present in December of that year at the death of Montgomery, in the attack on Quebec. He was afterwards with Colonel Marinus Willet on the Mohawk, and at the siege of Fort Stanwix. In 1782 he married Miss Elsie Hasbrouck, a descendant of one of the old French Huguenot families, who, when persecuted for their Protestantism, had fled, first to Germany, afterwards to Holland, and finally emigrated to America about the middle of the seventeenth century."

From a biographical sketch of Colonel Jacob H. De Witt, in a recent history of Ulster county, we take the following: "The 'Geslachten von Dordrecht' in the Royal library at the Hague gives the descent of the De Witt family in an unbroken line from the year 1295 to September 8, 1639, (and the 'Wapen' book of the 'Seven Provinces' continues it until 1756)."

Some of the name, which was variously spelled Die Witte, De Witte, De With, De Wit, de Witt, and finally De Witt, served under William the Silent and were zealous supporters of the revolted provinces against Spanish oppression. After the death of John of Barneveldt, Jacob De Witt succeeded to the high honors of "Land Advocate of Holland." His son Cornelius, the burgomeister of Dordrecht, "at the head of a Dutch fleet, with a stout Dutch admiral (De Ruyter) to do his bidding," sailed up the Thames, burning the English ships and sending consternation into the very heart of London.

Another son, John De Witt, one of the most distinguished men in the history of the Netherlands, became grand pensionary of Holland during the period between the separation from Spain and the opening of the thirty years' war, a position which at that time required the most consummate ability and statesmanship. Under his guidance Holland became a power among the nations of Europe. Geddes, in his recent valuable work, "The History of the Administration of John De Witt, Grand Pensionary of Holland,"

says of him that "he was a head and shoulders above nearly all the notable men of his time," and "one, moreover, on whose public virtue there is hardly a blemish or spot." Tjerck Claus de Witt left his native land about the year 1648, and settled on the banks of the Twaalskill, now Rondout creek, within the limits of the present city of Kingston, and became the progenitor of that branch of the family to which Mrs. Lamberton belongs. J. H. De Witt was born in Marbletown, Ulster county, New York, on October 2, 1784. While yet an infant his parents removed to Twaalskill, now called Wilbur. His father, Colonel Thomas De Witt, one of nine sons, commanded a regiment in the continental army and served through the whole period of the revolutionary war. The only daughter in this large family married General James Clinton, and became the mother of De Witt Clinton. Colonel Thomas De Witt left surviving him three sons, Jacob H., Reuben, and Thomas, and one daughter, Mary, who married Thomas Thorp. Reuben died unmarried in 1859. Thomas, the youngest son, entered the ministry and died in 1874, having been for many years senior pastor of the Collegiate Reformed church of New York. Jacob H. De Witt spent the whole of his long life in his native county and was prominently identified with its interests and its people. In 1812 he was adjutant of a regiment raised to prosecute the war with Great Britain, and subsequently received a commission as colonel. In 1810 he was elected by the Clintonian party to congress, where he took an active share in the great struggle preceding the Missouri compromise question. In 1839, and again in 1847, he represented Ulster county in the state legislature. In 1823 Colonel De Witt married Sarah Ann Sleight, of Fishkill, Dutchess county, New York, a granddaughter of General Swartwout, who rendered distinguished service under Wolfe in the French war, and who subsequently fought in the war of independence.

"Colonel De Witt died in Kingston on January 30, 1857, in the seventy-third year of his age. He left surviving him his wife, who died in 1872, one son, John Sleight De Witt, and three daughters, Elsie, Mary, who married James S. Evans, a leading banker of Kingston, and Anna, who is the wife of Charles L. Lamberton, of Pennsylvania. In his public career Colonel De

Witt exhibited those qualities of sturdy honesty and independence which descended to him from his Dutch ancestry, and in private life his gentle, kindly heart and old-fashioned courtesy endeared him to an ever-widening circle of friends."

In the same history, writing of Tjerck Claesen De Witt, the author says: "he was the kinsman of John De Witt and Cornelius De Witt, the two brothers who were so distinguished in Holland, the former for nineteen years having successfully administered its government—1652 to 1672." He says further that "Tjerck Claesen De Witt came to this country from Zunderland, Holland, prior to April 24, 1656, when he married Barber Andries in New Amsterdam. He was settled in Beverwyck, where he owned a house and lot which he exchanged with Madame De Hutter for two parcels of land in Esopus, containing one hundred and forty acres, September 1, 1660. In 1661 he was still possessed of a portion of his patrimonial estate in Holland, from which he received the rents." Having disposed of all his property in Albany, he took up his permanent residence in Esopus (Ulster county) in 1660. In November, 1661, he assisted in the erection of a parsonage. Besides those already mentioned amongst his other descendants was Hon. Simeon De Witt, surveyor general of the state of New York from 1784 to 1835. And Thomas De Witt and thirty other descendants of Tjerck Claesen De Witt, immediately after the battle of Lexington, with others of the men of Ulster signed the famous articles of association, "Shocked by the bloody scene now acting in Massachusetts bay, do, in the most solemn manner, resolve never to become slaves, and do associate under all the ties of religion, honor, and love of country, to adopt, and to endeavor to carry into execution whatever measures may be recommended by the continental congress." During the war Ulster furnished three regiments for the continental army, among whom were many of the signers of these articles of association.

In his retirement from the active duties of political and professional life, Mr. Lamberton enjoys a comfortable income, with means sufficient to relieve him of all necessity for professional labor, and enabling him to devote much of his time to study and travel in our own and foreign countries, in which recreation, as

already stated, he very frequently indulges. His European tours and habits of observation have given him a rich fund of information concerning foreign customs and politics, which makes him a delightful conversationalist; and no man keeps closer watch of the drift of governmental matters in his own country, or is a better prepared or safer counselor touching the political possibilities or probabilities of the passing hour.